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U.S. Air Strength Defeated Japanese

Terrific Raid Results Wiped Out Capacity to Wage War, Nippon Experts Admit

What high ranking Japanese officers think of the crushing might of American air power that bombed Japan into submission was revealed on Thursday by Lieutenant General Barney M. Giles, commanding general of the U.S. Army Strategic Air Forces, according to a PRO press release.

Following interrogation of a number of Japanese air officers and other military and government officials, General Giles said that "the destruction of industry, the cutting of supply lines, bottling of Japanese shipping, primarily through air power, so reduced Japanese capacity to wage war, that they were ready to sue for peace before the atomic bomb was dropped."

"When a man takes a beating, he is the best authority on what beat him," said General Giles. "There is no doubt that the suicide defense planned by the Japanese would have been extremely costly in American lives. I am glad we were able to bomb them into submission and that they surrendered without invasion."

Quotations from high Japanese authorities on the subject of American air power were obtained during the interrogations as follows:

General Masakazu Kawabe, Commanding General, Air General Army, said:

"A combination of conditions and forces contributed to ending the war—our air forces' inadequacy, the heavy bombing of industry, and the loss of supply lines to the South. It is my opinion that our loss in the air lost us the war.

"The United States had overwhelming power over us in the air. One of the biggest things leading to surrender was the bombing of industrial cities of Japan. Your bombing of small industrial cities and the use of fire bombs was very effective. Around the end of the war—July and August—the production of airplanes had decreased 50 to 60 per cent.

"We did not have any power to attack by air; we could only defend the home islands. We expected that this special attack (Kamikaze) defense would bring us to the point where we could win the war. It is not sound tactics to employ air force defensively to win the war. It was force of circumstances which caused the decision.

"During the Leyte operation it became apparent that Japan would have to resort to Kamikaze attack to stem the forward movement of the Allied forces. During the Okinawa operation it became apparent that we would ultimately have to use all planes for special (Kamikaze) attack.

"Special attack planes were used against the B-29's but the success was far less than against ships.

"The pilots during the beginning of the war and the once coming later were different; the main reason was that the latter group was insufficiently trained because of the air fuel situation. This became apparent in June of this year after the last big bombing raid about May. The reason was we had lost many of our pilots in Okinawa and in the defense against the B-29's.

"We hoped to have the pilots with at least 25 hours flying time within a month, but due to the shortage of fuel for training they only had about seven or eight hours per month. A pilot was considered a combat pilot when he had 500 flying hours. Actually, we gave them only about 120 to 130 hours. In May of this year the fuel shortage became acute and it was necessary to limit flying time.

From Lieutenant General Noboru Tazoe, Chief of Staff of the Air General Army, came the following:

"Air was the branch of the United States service which contributed most to the defeat of Japan. The defeat of the Japanese Air Force caused the final surrender of the Japanese.

"In March of this year it became apparent that Japan could not win the war when the B-29s wrought extensive damage, especially in the case of small factories scattered throughout the cities. The bombings had great effect on fuel supply.

"We had six million tons of shipping at the beginning of the war which diminished to 600,000 tons. I do not know what percentage of the shipping lost by the Japanese can be attributed to the air force, but it was the larger part.

"Principal external supply of aviation gasoline was from the Netherlands East Indies. No aviation fuel has been imported from these sources since the beginning of this year.

"The Japanese air force plan was to attack the Allied fleet by Kamikaze planes and for that purpose the

Justice Minister Orders Stern Action Against Culprits in Osaka 'Sugar Case'

In a drastic step to maintain the prestige of justice, Justice Minister Dr. Chuzo Iwata Thursday dismissed Tsunehisa Endo, Chief Procurator of the Osaka Appellate Court for illegally distributing among his staff large amounts of sugar held as evidence in an embezzlement case, according to Domei.

The authorities also transferred Hyoichiro Kusano, Chief Judge of the Osaka Appellate Court who is helding himself responsible for the crime, to the post of a departmental chief of the Supreme Court of Justice. Procedures are reported to be under way against others involved in the case.

On July 27, the Public Procurators' Office of the Osaka District arrested a clerk of the Osaka Branch Office of the Nippon Warehouse Control Company and a longshorman named Yoshitaro Shikita for illegal possession of 150 sacks of sugar and confiscated 100 sacks as evidence in the case. The evidence was then left in the care of the chief of the port branch of the Warehouse Control Company.

Following the surrender on August 15, social conditions grew so confused that the man in charge of the 100 sacks of sugar appealed to the Public Prosecutor's office that he was quite unable to guarantee safe custody. The authorities concerned, thereupon ordered the sale of the sugar to the Kinki Association for Children's Protection through legal procedures. The sugar was then resold to the Mutual Aid Corporation of the Procurator's office and distributed to its staff at official price. The authorities claim that the sugar was disposed of in accordance with a regulation which permits justice authorities to sell evidence material if there is the probability of its going bad as in the case of perishable goods.

Meanwhile, representatives of the Nippon Lawyers' Association called on Justice Minister Iwata on October 15 and demanded satisfactory explanation of the "sugar case." Following a meeting of the managing directors, representatives of the association left for Osaka on Thursday to carry out investigations into the affair and to contact the Osaka Lawyers Association.

Justice Minister Iwata, meanwhile, expressed his regret over the disgraceful incident in his press conference, Thursday. He explained that he had ordered stern disciplinary measures in order to preserve the authority of justice and also expressed his determination to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents during his tenure of office.

Succeeding Mr. Kusano, Masataro Miyake, departmental chief of the Supreme Court of Justice, has been appointed Chief Judge of the Osaka Appellate Court while Jiro Kanazawa, Deputy Chief Procurator of the Supreme Court of Justice, has been appointed Chief Public Procurator of the Osaka Appellate Court replacing Mr. Endo.

Strict Ban Ordered On Narcotic Industry

MacArthur Headquarters Takes Step to Freeze All Phases of Business

Ninety percent of the world's illegal narcotic drug supply was shut off at its source on Thursday as Allied military headquarters froze all phases of Japan's narcotic industry, according to an PRO press release issued the same day.

In the directive, the Japanese were informed that all future planting, cultivation and growth of narcotic seeds and plants are prohibited and the government was ordered to destroy all such crops now planted. A report detailing the locale, ownership, amount, and date of destruction of poppy and coca plants is to be made by the Japanese within 30 days.

Exportation of opium and opium derivatives, such as morphine, and of cocaine and hasheesh is completely prohibited. Current production of raw opium delivered to the two main Japanese narcotic producers totalled 60,000 kilograms, about 120,000 pounds, last year. This amount provided one pound of raw opium for each 665 Japanese or approximately 30 years' legitimate supply.

Reports from the League of Nations narcotic control commission and by independent observers have long charged the Japanese with being the world's major illegal narcotic supplies. This belief is substantiated by inspectors from Supreme Headquarters, who report that controls in bookkeeping and in the handling of the drug itself in the factories is loose and that smuggling of opium, hasheesh, morphine and cocaine had commonly been observed on Japanese transocean vessels prior to the war. They said there is well documented evidence testifying that the Japanese have used such opiates in the attainment of their quest for empire, as a means of subjugating conquered peoples.

Issuance of the directive and of a supplementary one governing the production of narcotics in Korea, according to medical and law enforcement officers of Supreme Headquarters, will dry up the major source of narcotic drugs for illegal purveyors.

Colonel C .F. Sams, chief of the Public Health Section of the Supreme Headquarters, called attention to the fact that the chopping off of the Japanese source would not affect in any manner the availability of legitimate narcotics for medical use, as these drugs have been purchased in the past and are currently being obtained from Turkey and other countries of the Near East.

Additional provisions of the narcotic control directive included the forbidding of all narcotic imports unless specifically authorized by SCAP; the freezing of all existing stocks and the securing of all existing records of narcotic transactions, including a provision that all future transactions will be recorded.

According to figures furnished the Supreme Headquarters by the Japanese government, 5,000 Japanese were engaged in poppy culture and 3,953 acres were devoted to growing the opium producing flower. In addition, there were 345 acres of coca leaves under cultivation in Okinawa.

Allies Clarify Policy On Repatriation Step

8-Point Directive Handed Japanese Government on Evacuation of Nationals

Policies in reference to the repatriation of Japanese nationals from the conquered areas were clarified by the Allied Supreme Headquarters in the following directive issued to the Japanese government through the Central Liaison Office on October 16.

The following policies will govern repatriation of Japanese nationals in conquered territory:

1. Maximum utilization will be made of Japanese naval and merchant shipping allocated for repatriation of Japanese nationals.

2. Japanese naval vessels and those Japanese merchant vessels, designed primarily for the transport of personnel and not required for inter-island or coastal passenger service, will be utilized for the repatriation of Japanese nationals.

3. Personnel to be repatriated will be transported on cargo vessels only to the extent that the cargo-carrying capacity of the vessel is not curtailed thereby.

4. The Imperial Japanese Government will operate, man, victual and supply Japanese shipping used for repatriation to the maximum practicable extent.

5. First priority will be granted to the movement of Japanese military and naval personnel and second priority to the movement of Japanese civilians.

6. All Japanese personnel will be disarmed prior to return to Japan proper.

7. In the evacuation of Japanese nationals from areas under the control of the Commander-in-Chief, Army Forces Pacific, and the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Ocean Areas, this headquarters will prescribe the percentage of shipping, allocated for repatriation purposes, to be employed in servicing the respective areas. Priorities for the evacuation of specific areas will be established, as necessary. Such naval shipping as is needed to perform necessary naval tasks incident to the occupation will not be considered in applying the percentages.

BASIC: Memo to Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 091 (16 Oct. 45) GC, dated 16 October 1945, subject: "Policies Governing Repatriation of Japanese Nationals in Conquered Territory."

8. In the evacuation of Japanese nationals from areas under the control of: the Generalissimo, Chinese Armies; the Supreme Allied Commander, Southeast Asia Command, the General Officer Commanding, Australian Military Forces; and the Commander-in-Chief, Soviet Forces in the Far East, this headquarters will make the necessary arrangements.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER
Sgd. H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A. G. D.,
Asst Adjutant General.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m Friday.

Fair with northerly winds.

Constitution Revision Rests on Government

Dr. Matsumoto Welcomes Opinion of Experts; Urges Theoretical Study

The formal responsibility for the proposed revision of the Imperial Constitution rests upon the Government, declared Dr. Joji Matsumoto, State Minister, under whose charge the Government had decided to conduct investigations into the question of revising the Constitution, in an interview given to the press Thursday.

"The study by various circles is to be welcomed, but to speak of their unification is ridiculous," he said. "The formal responsibility for the revision rests on the Government. The Constitution revision is an important state affair."

Dr. Matsumoto declared that regardless of the Imperial proposal for its revision, the Government should commence a careful study of the question. When the Government forms its draft plan, it will be submitted to the Privy Council for approval, and after its sanction, it will be submitted to the Diet by an Imperial rescript countersigned by State Ministers, he disclosed.

The State Minister did not agree with the opinion of some people that the Government study the problem by joining the office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and emphasized that the revision procedure must be systematic and studied from a purely theoretical standpoint.

Last of Experts

Minister Matsumoto also disclosed that as opinions have to be gathered widely, he is now negotiating to obtain the cooperation of several experts and that their names will be announced after October 20. A rough plan is already made, he said.

Concerning the work of the revision, he declared that the first importance will be given to finding what points should be revised and then the study should be made theoretically.

It becomes important, he said, to make a study of the theories of the Constitution and the legislative precedents. Foreign constitutions also have to be studied. Declaring that political views are changing hourly and therefore a study of the Constitution from such views should be avoided, he said it was his intention to study the Constitution from a purely theoretical standpoint.

Minister Matsumoto went on to say:

"It is questionable whether there is time enough to make a study from what I call the theoretical standpoint. When Prince Hirobumi Ito drafted the Constitution, investigations were made over a long period, but in the present case, I believe it is impossible to devote much time. If time is licking, I intend to make the best revision by collecting abundantly good references and materials. In this sense, I wish to have the participation of experts.

Investigation Committee

"It may also become necessary for the Government to organize an investigation committee concerning the revision of the Constitution. This committee will not be forced under a government structure but will be made to possess much flexibility. The member or members will be made very small. The Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal is conducting a study into the question. That is excellent, but there is no need to unify the study. It is necessary for all circles, for instance the House of Representatives and scholarly circles, to make respective investigations, and bring together their best plans. The Government intends to have a close relation with the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and to appoint Dr. Sasaki as a Government adviser.

"Then respecting the points to be revised, I think those concerning the essence of the national character should not be touched. Articles I and IV and others concerning the Sovereign right may be done by administrative orders. Then about the command and formation of the army and navy, there may be various points to be considered, but today when there is no fighting force, they do not become an issue. Then also, the question of extending the Diet session may be solved by the Diet Law, and does not need a special revision.

"But if it is feared that the Constitution may be interpreted in two ways and might be enforced, by those who are not liberals, a definite revision is necessary. Legal authorities are generally conservative, but I believe it best to proceed steadily, making no forced stride."

WLB Disbanding Jan.

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 18.—The War Labor Board will continue its plans to disband on January 1, President Truman was told on October 15 following a meeting at the White House with WLB members.

Allied Officers Inspect Palace Grounds; Imperial Guards Change to Civil Police

The first military inspection of the Imperial Palace grounds by a foreign power was conducted on Wednesday by Allied officers seeking to determine the basis for a Japanese request for retention of 4,000 guards for Imperial Households in Tokyo and elsewhere in Japan, a PRO press release revealed on Thursday.

A party led by Brigadier General Elliot N. Thorp of Westerly, R.I., chief counter-intelligence officer of the Supreme Allied Headquarters, was escorted through the grounds by Imperial Guard officials in a two-hour tour of inspection by automobile. No decision has been reached on the request.

The party avoided the residence of the Emperor and the shrine of the Imperial ancestors but inspected practically every other part of the inner enclosure, stopping at many of the 120 guard posts to make inquiries.

After Wednesday's action changing the Imperial Guards from military to civilian police status, General Thorpe said, it was found that the guards had already changed from their tan-colored army uniforms to the blue police uniforms.

He said the Lieutenant General who formerly commanded the Palace Guard, First Imperial Guards Division, has relinquished his army rank and is now commissioner of the Imperial Police Force, which will be a part of the Imperial Household.

Describing a portion of his trip, General Thorpe said the Imperial Palace had been burned to the ground, with the exception of the wing containing banquet halls and kitchen. He said Japanese had told him the fire was not caused by B-29 bombs but by sparks from nearby burning buildings.

The Emperor, he said, is now living in the area set aside as a memorial to the marriage of the present Emperor.

The Palace grounds were "generally in a run-down condition and need quite a lot of repairing," General Thorpse said.

"I was amazed at the apparent lack of planning for the layout of the interior of the grounds," he commented. "It's just like Topsy—as though it just grew. There are many wooden buildings, packed close together, and wooden fences, all of which constitute a pretty good fire hazard,"

General Thorpe was accompanied by Colonel David Larr of Watertown, N.Y., deputy chief of staff for operations, Lieutenant Colonel John N. Irwin II of Keokuk, Iowa, and Major Thomas P. Davis of Providence, R.I., members of the counter-intelligence operations section.

The trip was of particular interest to Major Davis. As a civilian in Tokyo on business when the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor, he was immediately interned and imprisoned for six months before he was finally repatriated on the Gripsholm.

Reform Is Discussed Of Economic Bodies

New Commerce, Industry Chamber Plan Merging Existing Organizations

Establishment of what is tentatively called the Chamber of Commerce and Industry by merging all existing commercial, industrial and economic associations in the country is called for in a reform plan which has been worked out by the All-Nation Commercial, Industrial and Economic Association.

Leaders of associations affiliated with the All-Nation Commercial, Industrial and Economic Association met at the Chuotei restaurant in Marunouchi on October 18 and deliberated on the reform plan formulated by the association. The discussion continued into October 19 when the plan was expected to be approved.

The proposed Chamber of Commerce and Industry would coordinate all commercial, industrial and economic activties in the country. Under the chamber, which would be an autonomous body, there would be local Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Tokyo Metropolis, the Hokkaido and each prefecture. Under the local Chambers of Commerce and Industry would be the city, town, and village Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

The plan provides for the establishment of liaison offices in each of the economic blocs into whch the country is divided. Their function being to ensure that there will be close contact between the central and the local Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

It is realized by those backing the reform plan that it will be necessary to revise the existing laws and a bill revising the Law of Commercial, Industrial and economic Associations to make possible the realization of the plan is expected to be introduced at the coming regular session of the Diet.

TO PROVIDE HOME NEWS

The Japanese government has been directed by Supreme Allied Headquarters to provide three Japanese newspaper companies with materials for leaflets to be distributed among the Japanese nationals awaiting repatriation in China, Korea and the Philippines.

Purpose of the leaflets, will be to keep such nationals informed of conditions in Japan until the nationals are returned to their homes.

Each company will print 500,000 copies every third week, one company publishing per week.

Mainichi will print the first week, Yomiuri the second week and Asahi the third week.

U.S.S.R. Reopens Shipping Lir.

Domei

LONDON, October 18.—Passenger liner service from the Soviet Union to the United States, Great Britain and other western points will reopen soon with the departure of the ship Vyacheslav Molotov from Leningrad for American and British ports, the Soviet news agency reported on October 15.

Socialist Body Bares Its Economic Policy

Wants Nationalization of Major Industries, Increased Foodstuff

The financial and economic policies of the Social Democratic Party of Japan was made public by its Preparation Committee Thursday while the other policies of the party are expected to be decided by October 20.

The party also formed six subcommittees for conducting various urgent studies. They are the committees for revising the Diet system and election law, studying measures to meet inflation, and to study the fundamental reform of the agricultural land system, food problem, unemployment question, and the housing problem.

Its announced financial policy proposed: 1. to confiscate wartime profit; 2. to suspend the payment of compensation by the government to war industry companies and also to establish an organ for examining into their property; 3. to end the extraordinary military expenditure and to have it clearly accounted for; 4. to prevent evil inflation; 5. to establish a new property tax and increase graduated income and inheritance taxes; 6. to abolish the pension system and establish a national annuity system; 7. to oppose the sales of state property and government enterprises under the self-styled name of adjusting national bonds; 8. to establish a policy for adjusting national bond issues at the burden of the properties class; and 9 to establish a new currency system and stabilize the currency value.

The party's economic policy consists of. 1. materialization of a socialistic controlled economy; 2. abolition of militaristic and bureaucratic controls; 3. establishment of an agriculture, commerce and economic council; 4. nationalization of iron and steel manufacture, coal mining, artificial fertilizer manufacture, electricity generation and other important industries: 5. democratization of the railways, post, telegraph and telephone enterprises as well as other government and monopoly works; 6. encouragement of peace industry; 7. rationalization of small and medium industries; 8. encouragement of the organization of cooperative societies; and 9 increased distribution of main foodstuff and improvement of the distribution system.

Yoshio Shiga, a member of the Japan Communist Party who was recently released from detention at the Fuchu prison called at the organization office of the party Thursday afternoon and conferred with Chozaburo Mizutani, Jotaro Kawakami and Rikizo Hirano. It is reported that Mr. Shiga made an important proposal for the cooperation between the socialistic movement and the activity of the Communist Party. It is observed that when the two parties cooperate closely, the popular front of Japan will be speedily materialized.

It is also learned that Kyuichi Tokuda who was also released from the Fuchu prison shortly will deliver a public address at Osaka and then confer with the leaders of the Social Democratic Party there.

Big Personnel Cut Set by Government

50 Per Cent Reduction Looms; Reshuffle of Prefectural Governors Delayed

The Government at the regular Cabinet meeting Thursday asked Dr. Joji Matsumoto, Minister without Portfolio, to formulate programs for a sweeping reshuffle of the administrative machinery and reduction of Government officials to one-half of the present number. This policy for drastic reform the administrative structure was Higashikuni Cabinet, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

It is estimated that the number of Government officials above the Hannin rank will be reduced to the fixed number prevailing before the Manchurian Incident, or about 134,500, the Yomiuri-Hochi added.

Meanwhile, the sweeping reshuffle of prefectural governors now under contemplation by Home Minister Zenjiro Horikiri and officials concerned will be definitely decided upon by October 26 or 27.

The policy was expected to be submitted to the Cabinet meeting within this week but was delayed inasmuch as the program is of an unusually large scale, involving the withdrawal of more than half of the prefectural governors, selection of able successors, interchange of personnel among different Ministries and special appointment of civilians.

In this connection the Home Ministry is expected to establish regional administrative offices in place of the Regional Governments General, which will shortly be abolished.

Following the projected reshuffle of prefectural governors, the Home Minister will call an extraordinary gubernatorial conference early in November to clarify the Governments policies vis-a-vis the new political situation and the forthcoming election. The Yomiuri-Hochi stated.

ELECTION SETUP STUDIED

Lowering of Electoral Age Limit to 25 Likely

Men above 25 will most probably be eligible for election, states the Mainichi. Heretofore, the age limit was fixed at 30.

It remains a moot question as yet whether women will also be given the same privilege.

Because technical difficulties are anticipated if the proposed major electoral district system is to be applied irrespectively to every prefecture and other regional units, the Mainichi believes large districts such as the Hokkaido, Tokyo Metropolis and Hiroshima and Osaka prefectures will each be divided into a few electoral districts.

The problems concerning the lowering of age limit of electoral eligibility, adoption of the major electoral district system and simplification of regulations on election campaign were studied Thursday by the regular Cabinet session and will be definitely decided upon on October 23 on the basis of the program to be drafted by the Home Ministry.

JAPANESE TO STAND TRIAL

Australia to Prosecute 70 in North Borneo on War Crimes

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, October 18.—Melbourne radio on October 15 reported that 70 Japanese in North Borneo classified as war criminals after investigation by officers of the 9th Australian Division are ready for trial as soon as the Government determines the procedure.

Th broadcast said 15 Japanese guards out of 630 guards at the Kuching prisoner of war camp have been classified as war criminals. It also reported of Japanese officers in charge of death marches from Sandakhan where 2,500 Australian and British prisoners died are in custody.

It added that some Japanese were found by investigating officers to have treated the prisoners fairly and tried to aid them.

U.S. Navy Personnel Released

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 18—The United States navy announced on Tuesday that 69,404 officers and enlisted personnel had been discharged from October 8 through October 14. The total number of releases from August 18 through October 14 was 283,149. It also disclosed that under the revised demobilization plan, 1,000,000 enlisted men and 100,000 officers would be released by January 1.

Japanese Ignorance In Politics Stressed

U.S. Scribe Says Pressing Food Issue May Awaken Masses to Political Consciousness

Japan has not yet awakened to the meaning of events, said the New York Times correspondent, George E. Jones, in a dispatch dated October 13, Domei reports. Excerpts from his report follow:

Six weeks after the American troops landed on Japanese soil the pattern of Japan's political and economic future is slowly taking shape, but to date its outlines are hardly discernible to the Japanese common man. He is still interested chiefly in primary matters—cleaning up the debris around his home, earning a living and adjusting himself to the presence of several hundred thousand American troops.

When you consider that this nation of nearly 80,000,000 people was one of the most politically undeveloped of modern states, it can hardly be expected that the Japanese will easily understand what is good. As one report of an American officer who had lived for many years in Japan before the war, said: "The Japanese don't know whether democracy is something you slap on your bread or apply to your hair."

The government has been ordered to revise the Constitution so that women may vote: that all persons may enjoy freedom of thought, speech and religion so that the educational system may be liberalized: that working people may be free to organize unions and that Japan's great financial monopolies may be "democratized." These points, however, have been addressed to Japan's rulers, men who for the most part passively took part in the reckless program of aggression and oppression. Ideas have not yet filtered dawn to the common men's level of understanding.

Such men, most of whom are regarded as "liberals", according to the Japanese definition prior to the war, cannot truly be said to represent the Japanese people. Rather, they represent the bureaucratic caste in morning coats and striped trousers and their function ever Japan's emergence into modern world affairs has been to represent the will of the zaibatsu—Japan's big economic interests—and the clique.

Under this definition of "constitutional government "Japan's people had no freedom in their affairs nor were they permitted to assume any responsibilities. Their function was to do as they were told, to work endless hours in factories and on farms.

It might be called a condition of political development except for fact that the political consciousness of overwhelming majority of Japanese never existed in the first place. Consequently the political and economic development of the Japanese citizen must go back to the most rudimentery principle of individualism and cooperation. It is a good assumption that many of Japan's present adult population will go to their graves without fully knowing the meaning of political consciousness.

In any event, newspapers and radio stations which serve as means of communication to people have been content so far to indulge in aimless castigation of inefficient bureaucrats and exhortations to the people to make their wishes known to the government.

Both of these approaches are fruitless. The reaction of the masses to date is a vague feeling that something is wrong somewhere, that same unknown persons in the government are to blame. Letters to editors complain that the government does not represent the will of the people.

It is not only the question of breaking down the old ways, it is a question also of arousing the people's interest in politics and economy to a point where they can grasp the mechanics of voicing their will, namely organizing politically for definite aims.

One slight exception to the prevailing dormant spirit is the recent parade of 800 leftists—mostly communists—down one if Tokyo's main thoroughfares celebrating the release of political prisoners by order of General Douglas MacArthur. Marchers stopped in the street separating General MacArthur's headquarters from the grounds of the Imperial Palace. They cheered lustily for the Allied Forces and shouted for the aboiltion of the Imperial system. The parade marked the significant violation of two fundamental Japanese political thoughts which will hamper the nation's political awakening—that the Emperor must still be venerated and that Japan's defeat was a military disaster and a humiliation rather than the opportunity for Japan to emerge from political and economic feudalism.

This week also students of two Tokyo high schools went on strike in protest against the continuation of the militaristic regime in their instance, however, to warrant the schools. This is still a too isolated general conclusion that Japanese liberal will lead the way in Japan's political and economic renovation.

While the Japanese masses remain indifferent to political affairs, it may be said that this is not as true of their attitude toward the nation's economy. Poorly paid and overworked peasants and workers have for many years entertained a slumbering although vague hostility to the empire's big economic families such as the Mitsui and Mitsubishi. The Japanese common man knows little of their workings but he does feel that he has had insufficient opportunity to better himself economically.

It is possible that pressing problems of food will speed the wakening of the Japanese people to their political and economical consciousness. Japanese leaders anticipate unrest this winter as hardships accumulate. To date, however, there has been no sign to prove that the people as a whole have any understanding or interest in economic changes which are taking place—even though some time in January they will elect representatives to the new diet which supposedly will carry out the people's desires.

Japan Built World's Largest Submarine But It Proved Inferior to American Craft

The world's largest submarine completed by the Japanese navy last February and known as the "400" probably was not an efficient combat weapon, said Lindsey Parrott, New York Times correspondent in Tokyo, on October 15, quoting Lieutenant Commander J. M. McDowell, veteran of American submarine warfare, according to Domei.

Commander McDowell, who is in charge of the "400's" new crew said that most of its equipment had been proved by examinations as well as during one trial surface run to be definitely inferior to the American submarine. Many of its mechanisms for example, he stated, are manually operated whereas Americans used electric power.

Because of its huge size and deep draft, he added that the ship "handles like a coal truck." The giant submarine weighs 5,700 tons compared with the average American combat submarines of 1,500 tons. Its range is estimated at 50,000 miles. It was to have a crew of 200 and space for 1,000 tons of supplies. Three planes were stored in the forward hangar.

The six-inch deck guns were larger than those of most of the American destroyers. It had 12 aircraft and machine guns mounted in threes and a device which enabled the craft to stay submerged almost indefinitely.

Allied Directives

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 000.76 (Oct 45) CI 16 October, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: CENTRAL LIAISON OFFICE, TOKYO

SUBJECT: Elimination of Japanese Government Control of the Motion Picture Industry

1. Further to the directive of 27 September, 1945 from the Supreme Allied Commander, titled "Further Steps Toward Freedom of Press and Speech" the Japanese Government forthwith will render inoperative the procedures for inforcement of peace-time and wartime restrictions on freedom of speech in motion pictures, including newsreels.

2. The directive of 4 October, 1945, titled "Removal of Restrictions on Political, Civil, and Religious Liberties" shall also apply.

3. Pending repeal of laws imposing restrictions on the motion picture industry, making it a channel for dissemination of propaganda their enforcement shall be suspended.

4. No punitive action will be taken by the Japanese Government or any of its agencies against motion picture companies, producers, actors, directors or other persons or associations of persons engaged in the motion picture or legitimate theater industry for exercising their lawful freedom of speech.

5. Steps shall be taken to repeal the following laws and or regulations which are inconsistent with the Supreme Commander's directives enumerated in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this order, subject laws including but not restricted to:

Eigaho, Horitsu Dai 66, 5 April, Showa 14 (1939)
" Kaisei Horitsu Dai 35, Showa 16 (1941)
" Fusoku, Horitsu Dai 35, Showa 16 (1941)
" Shikkorei, Chokurei Dai 66, 26 Sept. Showa 14 (1939)
" Kaisei, Chokurei 916, Showa 15 (1940)
" Fusoku, Chokurei 916, Showa 15 (1940)
" Shikko K. Soku, Naimu, Mombu, and Kosei Shorei Dai 1, 27 Sept., Showa 14 (1939)
" Kaisei: Naimu, Mombu, and Kosei Shorei Dai 37, Sept., Showa 14 (1940)
" Kakurei, Naimu, Mombu, Kosei Shorei, Dai 1, December, Showa 15 (1940)
" Kakurei, Naimu, Mombu, Kosei Shorei Dai 1, June, Showa 16 (1941)
" Fusoku: Shorei Dai 37, September, Showa 15 (1940)
" Kakurei, Naimu, Mombu, Kosei Shorei Dai 1, April, Showa 18 (1943)
" Kakurei, Naimu, Mombu, Kosei Shorei Dai 1, January, Showa 19 (1944)
" Fusoku: Kakurei, Shorei, Dai 1, December, Showa 15 (1940)
" Fusoku: Shorei Dai 1, June, Showa 16 (1941)
" Fusoku; April 13, Showa 18 (1943)

6. In addition to rendering the foregoing Laws inoperative, necessary instructions will be issued to prefecture and metropolitan authorities, including police agencies, directing their repeal of any and all local censorship rules, regulations or laws, to insure that the spirit of the directives is observed by them.

7. Steps shall be taken to repeal the following Tokyo Metropolitan Police Regulations:

a. "Metropolitan Police Station Official Publication (Supplement)
April 1, 1944 Showa 19
Saturday—Metropolitan Police Rules No. 9
Rules and Regulations governing all forms of public performances—April 1, 1944 (Showa 19)"
(Sections 1 to 95)

b. "Metropolitan Police Rule No. 10 Rules and Regulations governing all motion pictures April 1, 1944 (Showa 19)"
(Sections 1 to 40)

c. "Public Morality No. 682—April 15, 1944 (Showa 19)
Notification of Rules and Regulations governing all public performances and motion pictures.
(Sections 1 to 25)
(Appendix)
"Rules and Regulations of executing the Motion Picture Law".
(Sections 1 to 28)

These laws, rules or regulations give broad supervisory power to the police, in addition to their censorship provisions. Such powers include deciding who shall work in the industry, passing on the financial condition of an owner, checking on the behavior or attitude of an employee, controlling the proportion of foreign files exhibited, preventing actors from walking on the street in stage costume, determining the issuance of passes, and examining the minutes of a stockholder's meeting. These powers, no free people can entrust to a police.

8. The few sections of these rules which deal with matters of Safety Regulations and Building and Zoning restrictions shall remain in effect until the Japanese Government shall re-enact such regulations for the protection and safety of the public against fire and structural hazards in the motion picture industry.

9. Necessary instructions will be issued to Prefectural Authorities including all police agencies, directing the repeal of any and all similar local rules, regulations or laws which conflict with the spirit or intent of this directive.

10. It is the purpose and intent of this directive to free the Japanese motion picture industry from government domination and to permit the industry to reflect the democratic aspirations of the Japanese people. In due time (when the Japanese motion picture companies have demonstrated good faith), it is envisaged that they will establish an industry-wide committee which will act as a policing agency.

11. The report required of the Japanese Government in paragraph 5 of the directive of 27 September will include a statement of action taken to comply with this directive.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:
H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.C.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 091.3 (16 Oct 45) ESS
16 October, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Availability of Control Association Official.

1. Memorandum from this office, dated 8 October, 1945, subject as above, directed you to hold specified control association officials available in Tokyo until further notice from this Headquarters.

2. The desired conference material was obtained without recourse to the above officials. It will therefore be unnecessary to hold the officials available any longer.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:
(Signed)
H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 440 (8 Oct 45) PH APO 500
8 October, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Manufacture of DDT in Japan

1. Reference is made to informal request by Dr. Shinohara, Central Liaison Office and a representative of the Ministry of Public Health and Welfare on 12 September, 1945 for information on possibilities of manufacture of DDT in Japan.

2. The manufacture of DDT in Japan is not authorized at this time due to the fact that it would be necessary to import certain critical materials. Any DDT required for disease control purposes will be imported, under direction of this headquarters.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:
(Signed)
H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

AG 091.1 (11 Oct 45) DCSO
11 October, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Committee, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Japanese Government Proposal to Increase Domestic Police Force.

1. The proposal of the Japanese Government to increase the strength and armament of the Japanese Police Force, including the provision of a mobile force and augmentation of the wafer police, as presented to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations on 5 October, 1945, is not favorably considered.

2. There shall be no increase in the strength, organization or armament of the civil police force at this time.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:
H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General
(Signed)

Martial Law in Hungary

Domei

LONDON, October 18—Martial law has been declared in Hungary because of "increasing crime rate," the Budapest radio announced on Tuesday.

Korean Free Press Deceives the People

Article Calling for Fictitious Election Denounced by General Arnold

Domei

SEOUL, October 18.—Richard Johnston of the New York Times wrote that General A. V. Arnold, Military Governor of Korea, charged on October 13 that a "fraud on the Korean people recently had been publicized in the free press, namely the calling of a fictitious "election" on March 1, 1946.".

Mr. Johnston said: "The article which appeared as a news story in the local press promised, "all men and women over 18 except traitors will have the right to vote."

"General Arnold reminded the Koreans: 'There is only one government in Korea, south of 38 degrees north latitude. It is a government created in accordance with proclamations of General Douglas MacArthur.'

"General Arnold stressed that 'self appointed officials, police groups, big or little conferences representing all the people' and the self-styled 'government of the republic of Korea' are entirely without any authority, power or reality."

"'The Korean people should prevent,' he said, 'any possible threat to peace and order in their country on the part of responsible persons. By so doing, they would make it unnecessary for the government to intervene and exert the power and and authority it possesses.' Terming his statement, 'request with the force of an order,' General Arnold added that with freedom of speech and press having been given to the Koreans, it is expected that many foolish and inconsdered statements will appear in newspapers under inexperienced editorship.

"'So long as peace and order are not endangered." General Arnold said, 'and so long as disorder is not fostered and no attempt is made to interfere with orderly administration of the government, such boyishness even by old men will be allowed to evaporate and smoke into the air.

"'If behind the curtain of puppet shows there are some holding the strings who are so foolish to think that they can take to themselves and exercise the legitimate functions of the government of Korea, let them pinch themselves and awaken to the realistics of the situaton. Let us have no more of this.'"

DIARY REVEALS BEHEADING

Nippon Naval Interpreter Awaiting Trial in Australian Prison Camp

Duane Hennessy of the Associated Press in Tokyo reported on October 13 that a Japanese naval interpreter is awaiting trial in an Australian prison camp after having boasted in his diary how he beheaded an Allied prisoner of war (nationality not specified).

Mr. Hennessy said the Japanese prisoner is Kenneth Yunone who was captured at Hollandia, Dutch New Guinea, on April 25, 1944. Yunone, a civilian with the assumed rank of Navy Lieutenant, wrote of the execution: "I really believe I was magnificent."

The correspondent declared the diary contained this passage: 24 October—The affair of the prisoner of Malol airport. This afternoon, I myself, with my own Japanese sword, beheaded an enemy soldier prisoner. This was a new experience for me. But I screwed myself to it. Anything can be done if one resolves to do it to the best of one's ability. And I am convinced that given complete confidence, I can carry out any task successfully. I really believe I was magnificent. Among Japanese onlookers, there were many who declared their admiration for my skill in making such an excellent stroke."

Mr. Hennessy reported that Yunone was identified by six repatriated prisoners who knew him at the time of the beheading and that Allied authorities say he admitted other killings, including four American aviators whose plane had been forced down at sea.

POW's As Bayonet Practice

General MacArthur's Headquarters announced on Monday that the use of live Allied prisoners of war as bayonet practice targets while Allied officers were forced to look on has been fully established.

The new record of atrocity was developed by secret Allied translation and interrogation conducted by the Allied Headquarters which worked through the War interviewing Japanese prisoners and studying documents seized in battle zones.

Troop Ships Arrive

Ships have begun arriving at Yokohama again to resume the movement of American troops back to the States. Eighth Army headquarters on Friday reported that the U.S.S. Hayes has arrived at Yokohama; that the U.S.S. General Weigle and the U.S.S. Pennant are docking there Friday; and that the U.S.S. Freeman will arrive within a few days.

Gen. Yamashita to Face Hundreds of Witnesses, Says Prosecutor Kerr

Domei

Domei

MANILA, October 18.—General Tomoyuki Yamashita, former Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, who is now on trial here on a war crimes charge, may be confronted by "several hundred" witnesses, declared chief prosecutor Robert Kerr, according to INS correspondent Pat Robinson on Tuesday. Mr. Kerr stated that witnesses are now being brought to Manila from Mindanao, Cebu and other islands in the Philippines. He added that he now has over 100 charges against Yamashita and each charge is a separate case against him.

U.S. Air Strength Defeated Japanese

(Continued from Page 1)

full air force led by the Commanding General was made ready to destroy the Allied ships near the shore. We expected annihilation of our entire air force, but we felt that it was our duty.

"The Army and Navy each had four to five thousand planes for this purpose. Of that force, waves of three to four thousand planes at the rate of one wave per hour for each the Army and Navy would have been used to oppose a landing on Kyushu.

"We thought we could win the war by using Kamikaze planes on the ships off shore; the ground forces would handle those which got through. The Army could not put out effective resistance without the air arm, but we intended doing the best we could even if we perished. The entire Navy and Army air forces volunteered (as Kamikaze).

"We had 5,000 pilots with enough experiences for Kamikaze attacks against invasion and 3,000 more in training. Pilots for the Kamikaze do not require much experience because of the nature of their mission. Fewer than one third of our pilots had as much as 1,000 flying hours.

"Based on the Leyte and Okinawa experiences, it was contemplated that one out of four planes (of the eight to nine thousand planes available for special attack) would sink or damage an Allied ship.

"Making special attacks to destroy surface vessels off shore with the whole army air force was our one last principle. In summary, the decision to use special attack was made because (a) lack of sufficient aircraft, (b) lack of experienced pilots to attack surface vessels, and (c) inability of our Navy to stop attacks."

Lieutenant General Saburo Endo, Chief of Aircraft Bureau, of the Ministry of munitions, told of the effect of bombings on production and morale. He said:

"After heavy American bombings began, engine production fell behind. Production of propellers, wheels and other parts was disrupted. Work almost always stopped during alerts

"In addition to the physical damage accomplished by bombing, there was a serious decline in efficiency due to the difficult living conditions and decline in morale and effectiveness of the workers. Production also suffered from the frequent and prolonged periods during which laborers went to the air raid shelters."

Rear Admiral Toshitane Takata, Deputy Chief of Military Affairs, Navy Ministry, declared:

"Of the three sources air, sea, and land, air by a wide margin contributed most to the defeat of Japan.

"The fire bomb raids destroyed most of the smaller factories making aircraft parts, thus causing serious loss in production. The may small plants scattered over the cities which were destroyed caused serious loss in the material and general production. Aircraft engine production always lagged behind a safe ratio to airframe production and was frequently numerically inferior for individual types. Bombing attacks on engine plants, therefore, were very effective in limiting aircraft output. As B-29 raids became more intensive, it became almost impossible to continue production, so they started to transfer industry to underground shelters thus further reducing production.

"The dropping of pamphlets warning of impending raids caused conditions close to panic in some of the cities.

"The Leyte campaign was a major turning point in the war. All supplies to the North were cut. Sufficient oil came from the Netherlands East Indies until the Leyte operation. The bombers from Leyte which were blockading the China coast depleted the fuel supply badly.

"Air blockade was very effective against shipping. At the beginning of the war submarines accounted for the greater part of the total warships sunk, but later on aircraft accounted for more than 50 per cent.

"American mines were very effective, especially the 'water pressure' mine."

Seiichi Akabani, Secretary to Ministry of Commerce, said: "The incendiary bombing of cities had a decided effect on aircraft production due to its lowering of the morale and increasing the difficulties of living of the civilian workers, as well as the actual destruction of facilities."

Lieutenant General S. Shimoyama, Commanding General of the Japanese Fifth Air Army, and his staff supplied information which is summarized as follows:

The officers gave much credit to the B-29 attacks against Japanese cities. The disruption of communications and the industrial system of small factories led to confusion in the military command, and fear in the civil population. The eventual paralysis of transport and industry led to the defeat of Japan. The extreme scarcity of fuel products, as a result of the sea blockade, severely hampered air operations. Japan was defeated prior to the use of the atomic bomb. Its use was, however, the crushing blow.

OASIS IN GINZA
GOOD BOOKS
on Japan and the Far East
SOUVENIRS
Beautiful and Tasteful
KYO-BUN-KWAN
(The Christian Literature Society of Japan)
4-chome, Ginza, Tokyo.

U.S. Marines Occupy Barracks in Peiping

Chinese Air-Borne Troops Also Arrive and Are Given Rousing Welcome

Domei

PEIPING, October 19—Following close on the heels of the first airborne Chinese national army troops who arrived here on October 15, United States Marines returned to the former Chinese capital on Tuesday and reoccupied the former American Legation guard barracks.

The Chinese forces arrived at the airfield outside of the West Gate and received a rousing welcome from the inhabitants who had lived under Japanese domination since shortly after the outbreak of war eight years ago.

Spencer Davis, AP correspondent, said the Chinese troops were veterans of the South China campaign and they were the first units of the two Chinese armies scheduled to arrive in the next three weeks in American troop-carrier planes. They arrived fully armed.

Mr. Davis declared that the American Marines received the liberators' welcome from miles. Chinese thronged Peiping's streets and Marine-piloted Corsair fighters swirmed overhead during the entry of 1,000 troops.

The Marines moved into their own former barracks into the Legation quarters as well as into the Italian and British barracks and German Legation and will occupy the Japanese barracks too when they are cleaned out.

Soviets Withdraw Troops

Domei

CHUNGKING, October 17.—Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh was quoted by the American News Agency today as saying that the Soviet forces have begun to withdraw their men from Manchuria, and added that Moscow had informed the Chinese Government the withdrawal would be completed by the end of November.

Press Censorship Abolished

Domei

BUDAPEST, October 18.—The Russian press censor here informed American correspondents on Tuesday that all censorship of American or British press reports have been abolished.

Bulgar Parties Decide To Boycott Elections Slated November 18

Domei

SOFIA, October 18.—The Bulgarian Democratic Party on Tuesday joined the Agrarian and United, Social, and Democratic Parties in the decision to boycott the Bulgarian elections set for November 18. The opposition groups have demanded new Minister of Justice and Interior be named in Premier Kimon Georgieff's Government before the elections. The Fatherland Front, however, distributed circulars, several days ago announcing the elections would take place as scheduled despite the opposition's actions.

Republican Regime Wanted by Indonesia

Chinese Groups in Java Support Independence Movemet in D.E.I.

Domei

BATAVIA, October 18.—Although the statement on the future of the Dutch East Indies made by Deputy Governor General Hubertus van Mook of the Dutch East Indies was well received in London Vice-President Dr. Mohammed Hatta of the Republic of Indonesia declared today that the Indonesians wanted a republican form of Government.

Vice-President Hatta said: "Deputy Governor General Van Mook is still trying to push onto us a streamlined version of the old Dutch colonial policy. The Indonesians want a Government based on their ideal of national rights. In other words, we desire Republican Government which is politically and economically democratic. We have come a long way toward the realization of this ideal. Is there any reason why the Indonesians should be made a member of the Dutch Commonwealth against their will?"

Meanwhile in a public statement made today, Chinese groups in Batavia said they would support the Indonesian independence movement, according to a broadcast by Indonesian quarters.

The statement said: "With the regaining of freedom of the Chinese people under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek this autumn, we Chinese overseas in Java will willingly participate together with the 70,000,000 Indonesians in their fight for liberty."

To Take Over Sourabaya Bases

Domei

SINGAPORE, October 18.—The 3rd Brigade of the 33rd Indian Division will shortly leave Port Dickson on the west coast of Malay to take over naval bases in Sourabaya, according to a Reuter dispatch.

To Visit England

Domei

THE HAGUE, October 18.—A. W. L. Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer, ex-Governor of the Dutch East Indies, will visit England on his way to the United States, it was reported, according to a BBC broadcast.

3 Nazis Given Death Sentence

Domei

WIESBADEN, October 18.—The American military court here on October 15 sentenced to death three of the seven Nazi defendants accused of murdering 400 Russian and Polish prisoners at Hadanar Hospital. The fourth defendant was sentenced to life imprisonment and the remaining three were given long prison terms. The American prosecutor had asked the death penalty for all the accused, six men and one woman, who supervised the Hadanar Hospital and the insane asylum where the murder occurred.

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WILL OPEN SOON!
Restaurants: Japanese Food, Foreign Dishes, Chinese Food, Sukiyaki, Tempura.
Dancing Hall, Cabaret, Sport Center, Tourist Agency, Souvenir Section.
THE RECREATION AND AMUSEMENTS ASSOCIATION

Aid for Unemployed Promised by Ashida

Welfare Minister Also Says Labor Union Law Will Be Submitted to Diet

Welfare Minister Hitoshi Ashida explained his basic policy concerning the urgent social problems of today at a press conference on Wednesday. Respecting the unemployment question, he said it would be impossible to adopt a general unemployment insurance system, although he intends to take urgent measures to relieve the unemployed by organizing a special demobilization problem committee. As regards the housing problem of raid devastated districts, he said that it is impossible to erect within the present year 80,000 houses in the Tokyo-Yokohama area, but it is his intention to utilize duralumin and aluminum as substitutes for lumber in constructing dwelling houses. He also promised a speedy drafting of a labor union law, and hoped that he would be able to submit it to the extraordinary Diet session to be called in December.

The substance of his statement to the press follows.

"Respecting the solution of the unemployment question, it is necessary first of all to decide on a fundamental policy and then to organize a new special demobilization problem committee by strengthening the existing committee. It is also intended to take proper measures to find employment for demobilized men and also to restrict the employment of women. Unemployment allowances and insurance may be good plans but viewed from the standpoint of national finance, it is difficult to give unemployment allowances immediately. It is not the proper time to adopt an unemployment insurance system, as the unemployed workers are so numerous and those who will receive insurance payment are much greater in number than those who pay insurance premiums. However, it is possible to give unemployment allowances to day workers who have lost their jobs. As other relief measures, it is intended to expand the scope of the present social insurance system.

"As a result of investigations, it has been found impossible to construct 80,000 dwelling houses in the Tokyo-Yokohama area, 55,000 in Tokyo and 25,000 in Yokohama, within the present year. The difficulty lies in obtaining and transporting lumber. However, I hope to build as many houses as possible. As there are about 60,000 tons of duralumin in stock at present, concrete plans to utilize this material for the construction of dwelling houses as a substitute for lumber are now being made. For roofing, aluminum and iron plates will be used. The Dwelling House Corporation is now being criticized, and it is to be re-examined.

"Cities which are in greatest need of dwelling houses are Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, and Kobe, and preference will be given to them. As the same time, it is necessary to utilize the dormitories of factories in the suburbs of such cities for housing those who have lost their houses in air raids.

"I intend to form a committee for drafting a labor union law, by collecting all the experts, officials and civilians, and to submit a labor union law bill to the extraordinary Diet session to be convened in December. The aim is to have democratic labor unions conforming to the new situation and to enable them to make a healthy progress. I have no intention to impose controls on them.

"The present wage control system must be re-examined, and the restriction on the initial maximum wage and the total maximum amount must be abolished, leaving only the restriction on the minimum wage.

"In view of the present strained food supply situation, the question of nourishment will be considered as a means to improve the situation. For instance, the use of various kinds of flour will be encouraged, as also the use of wild plants and waste material.

"What is feared most of all following war is the spread of tuberculosis and the introduction of epidemics from overseas. Respecting tuberculosis, the present Medical Corporation must be improved and expanded, and the number of patients reduced by fully utilizing the activity of the corporation. For the medical examination of those returning home from abroad, there will be organized a special quarantine bureau to prevent epidemics and to give repatriates proper medical attention."

Obituary

Dr. Shigeteru Sugiyama, professor at Tokyo Imperial University, died on October 8 at the former Navy Kyozai Hospital to which he was taken when he sustained a fracture of the skull in the typhoon of September 17. At the time he met the mishap he was working in Hiroshima as member of the group of experts sent by Kyoto Imperial University to conduct an exhaustive inquiry into the effect of the atomic bomb that destroyed Hiroshima. Dr. Sugiyama was 52 years.

2 Japanese Friends Seeking Vindication Of Late Bill Laffin in Appellate Court

In defense of an American-Japanese, who lost a ¥1,600,000 lawsuit for non-fulfilment of a sales contract in prewar days, a young Japanese lawyer and his friend have taken steps for a new trial by the Tokyo Appellate Court, the Mainichi reports.

The hero was William Laffin, an American-Japanese, who had been section head at the Ford Motorcar Company in Yokohama, and who was killed in action on the Burma front.

In July, 1940, knowing that a cargoboat, Bolivar, was on sale by the Warren Shipping Company of Hongkong, Laffin offered to mediate in the purchase of the craft for the Ishimaru Transport Company of Kobe. Unfortunately, due to a delayed cable, the boat was sold to a Norwegian firm.

The Ishimaru Company brought suit in the Kobe District Court against Laffin, asking for ¥1,600,000 damages for non-fulfilment of the sales contract. To defend his friend in the case, Yuichiro Ishiwara, a staff member of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, obtained the services of Minoru Konda, a lawyer.

The first trial ended in defeat for the plaintiff. Meanwhile the war broke out and Lawyer Konda, as an army lieutenant as well as Ishiwara departed for the southern front. In his absence, the Ishimaru firm appealed the Kobe Court judgment and won the case.

Losing the verdict, Laffin returned to America on the final repatriation vessel and, shortly afterward, was killed in action on the Burma front.

Messers. Konda en Ishiwara, back from war, are now jointly seeking a new trial to vindicate their late friend, for they believe that their effort in his behalf is the least they can offer to comfort his spirit.

END OF BONDAGE ASKED

Labor Leader Advocates Land for Farm Tenants

For the solution of the current food shortage, farm tenants should be made land owners and made to feel that they are accepted as real farmers of Japan instead of belonging to the enslaved class for ages, declared Komakichi Matsuoka, President of the Central Committee for the Organization of Labor Unions and strong candidate for President of the Social Democratic Party of Japan, in a recent speech.

"Rich landowners of this country, probably never even knew where their farm lands were located inasmuch as they reside in Tokyo or other large cities," stated Mr. Matsuoka, and the poor peasants are struggling to cultvate farms without much vision to the future. They toiled for generations without much rewards. By issuing something like land bonds, the tenants may be given an opportunity to purchase land in order to become small farm owners, and thereby a great deal of enthusiasm will be created among the peasants to produce more food," Matsuoka declared.

It is understood that the Social Democratic Party of Japan will present this particular measure at the forthcoming Diet session.

Mr. Matsuoka also believes that the farmers should be made to feel that they are accomplishing their shares instead of been enslaved by the big land owners. If this particular measure is approved by the Diet, the food shortage problem may be solved, he believed.

DEMOCRATIZATION ASKED

Broadcasting Corporation Staff Presents 3-Point Demand

A three-point program calling for democratization of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation was handed Wednesday to Hachiro Ohashi, President of the same organization, by the representatives of its personnel following two conferences of departmental and sectional chiefs, the Asahi reports.

The program demanded that all directors appointed by the Communications Board withdraw from their posts, that various regulations binding the Broadcasting Corporation be abrogated so that its connection with officialdom will be cut completely, and that the organization and management of the Corporation be so revised that the will of the masses will be duly represented. The action taken Wednesday resulted from vigorous movement among the Corporation's personnel calling for the democratizing the radio enterprise by destroying the bureaucratic organization and management which has characterized the Japan Broadcasting Corporation.

LANGUAGE SCHOOL OPENS

English Conversation Lessons Set For Government Officials

The Japanese-American Conversation Institute with Tomio Muto, former Secretary of the Board of Information, as principal, opened at the Nihonbashi Girls' School, Asakusabashi. Over 2,800 would-be students, 20 times the fixed number, applied for admission, reports the Mainichi.

The list of 235 applicants who have successfully passed will be announced on October 20. The students range in age from 19 to 40 and include navy captains and even judges. All are under the charge of either the Home, Foreign or Finance Ministries and will receive six months of thorough, practical lessons in English conversation.

Another different course for other government officials and businessmen, from the Metropolitan Police, the Board of Communications and the Bank of Japan will also be started. A beginners' and advanced day and night course for general students will also open from November 15.

ATOM WORKERS HONORED

Presented Army-Navy "EE" Award At New Mexico Ceremony

LOS ALAMOS, New Mexico, October 18.—Scientists and workers who made the atomic bomb here were presented on Tuesday with the Army-Navy "EE" award for excellence of production together with the assurance they had hastened the surrender of Japan and helped save thousands of lives, both American and Japanese.

Major General Loslio G. Groves, overall director in the development of the atomic bomb, presented the award. Speakers at the ceremony included Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, President of the University of California, who said that education may well have been "the decisive factor" on both the battlefield and laboratory, and Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, noted physicist who warned that the people of the world must unite or they will perish in the new atomic era. "In presenting the award I make no claim that the atomic bomb brought about the defeat of Japan," he stated. "I believe Japan had lost the war before the bomb was used. But she might have gone on fighting for years. Surely no one can deny that your atomic bomb hastened the surrender of Japan." He added, "The bomb saved many, many lives—American lives as well as Japanese lives."

Dr. Oppenheimer, whose scientific genius is credited with bringing plans for the atomic bomb, to reality warned against adding atomic bombs "to personnel of the nation preparing for war." He said, "It is our hope that in the years to come, we may look at this certificate with pride. Today, that pride must be tempered by a profound concern.

"The peoples of this world must unite or they will perish by our works. We are committed to a world united before this common peril in law and in humanity."

Gromyko Leaves For London

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 18.—Soviet Ambassador to the U.S. Andrei Gromyko departed for London without making any announcement of th purpose of his trip. State Department officials stated that the Ambassador did not confer with them. Mr. Gromyko left on Monday for London where he is serving as a member of the Executive Committee of the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations organization.

Methyl Alcohol Kills 2 Men

Gonnosuke Maruyama and Hide Saito, engineering contractors of Nakazato-cho, Yokosuka, suddenly died Tuesday after spitting up blood when they returned home under the influence of sake.

It is believed that the two men must have been poisoned by the methyl alcohol contained in the sake which they had imbibed.

Dance Hall on Ginza Set

As soon as necessary renovations are made and permit granted, which is expected to be some time in the middle of November, the former Itoya Stationery Store on the Ginza will open as a dancehall under the name of "Marigold," reports the Asahi.

School Strike Wave Continues Unabated

Protest Against Handling of Farm Produce, Education Policy

The recent wave of students' strikes has extended all the way to Hokkaido while more continued to crop up elsewhere. Invariably the gripes revolved around the greedy handling of the school garden crops by the teaching staff.

Here are some of the latest outbreaks. Some 500 students of the Otaru Technological school in Hokkaido went on strike on October 16 after the students submitted, through their representatives, a written statement to the education section of the Hokkaido administration, according to the Asahi.

They protested primarily against the educational policy of their principal Takeshi Chizaka. The students also pointed out that the teachers had mobilized them to buy foodstuffs directly from the farmers and monopolized the products of the school's vegetable garden.

Also the same day, 108 second-year students of the Toyooka Commercial School in Toyooka-machi, Saitama Prefecture went on strike protesting against the school policy and the manner of disposal of the farm products by the teachers. By Thursday the situation became more aggravated and widespread throwing the school authorities into confusion.

Black-Market Dealings

The entire third-year students of the Kawarada Agriculture School in Nie Prefecture went on strike on October 15. Their gripe included the sale at black market prices of the school farm products by instructor Senji Suzuki in charge of the school farm who carted them to his own home. They protested also that the teacher had used students to cultivate private farm.

The striking students are demanding the resignation of Mr. Suzuki who they protested not only demanded undue outside work but shortened their hours of study. Claiming that principal Otaki's manner of settlement was too slow, a student delegation appealed to the prefectural administrative authorities on Thursday.

Meanwhile, the strike by 250 third and fourth-year students of the Kodama Agriculture School in Kodama-machi, Saitama Prefecture assumed graver proportion by October 16 with the refusal of the student's demand for the resignation of two instructors, and "self-reflection" of two other teachers.

The demand made by 10 students representing the strikers which was addressed to principal Hatano was signed in blood and listed 11 items. Among them were the demand for the change in the overbearing attitude of the principal and teaching staff and an explanation of the disposal of the farm goods.

The strike began on October 13 on the grounds that the teaching staff and appropriated the school farm produce. The students are taking an adamant stand that as long as the school authorities do not comply with their requests, they will continue to strike.

Rebuilding Kannon Temple

The work of reconstructing the Kannon Temple at Asakusa in Tokyo, relic of the period of the Tokugawa Shogunate, which was razed to the ground in an air raid months ago, has nearly been completed. The new temple, a temporary one, is a small structure, fit to house the object of worship of the temple, a two-inch image of the Goddess of Mercy. The ceremony of placing the object of worship in the new temple will be held about the middle of November.

SALE SERVICE

Japanese Kimono, Haori, Obi, Watches, Gold rings, Woolen blankets, Indian curry powder. Plum pickles prepared in strong Indian spices, etc.

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Allied, Japanese Teams Set for Baseball Game At Meiji Shrine Grounds

A baseball game, scheduled for October 21, between Japanese and Allied teams has been permitted in the Meiji Shrine Baseball Grounds through the good offices of the U.S. 1303rd Engineering Corps, the Mainichi reports. The initial game is between the 1303rd Engineering Corps team and a picked O. B. team of the six universities to begin at 2 p.m. Prior to this however, there will be a game between the Red and White O. B. teams at 11 a.m. to select the challenging team.

MORE EVACUEES RETURNING

Ships From Manila, Ponape, Yap, Truk Due Today and Sunday

Repatriation ships are expected to return in succession from Manila, Ponape, Yap and Truk Islands carrying back demobilized servicemen and evacuated civilians.

Coastal defense ships, No. 81, No. 158 and No. 60 each carrying some 150 to 200 women and children from Manila are due to arrive at Kure at 6 p.m. on October 21. The destroyer, Hatsuzakura, boarded by 13 men of the army and 84 of the navy at Ponape Island will enter Uraga at 7 a.m. the same day. Meanwhile, the destroyer, Hibiki, boarded by 277 army servicemen, 78 of the Navy and 53 civilians is scheduled to return from Yap Island to Uraga today.

At present a total of 5,911 Japanese including 3,031 of the Army, 1,931 of the Navy and 949 civilians remain on Yap Island. Transport No. 9 which is to bring back from Truk Island 245 army servicemen, 113 of the navy, two officials and 15 civilians is stated to make port at Uraga at 9 a.m. today.

The repatriation ship Chitose Maru which was to bring back demobilized troops from the Ogasawaras was forced to turn back because of engine-trouble and arrived at Uraga on the night of October 16.

306,902 LOOKING FOR JOBS

Kanagawa Prefecture Cannot Find Enough Jobs for Unemployed

A total of 306,902 people are unemployed in Kanagawa Prefecture with little hope of securing jobs despite the relief measures taken by the Prefectural Office, the Yomiuri-Hochi reports.

These jobless people, according to figures released Wednesday, are composed of 257,790 workers dismissed from factories, 47,739 demobilized servicemen, 90 people who have returned from overseas and 1,283 others.

The Prefectural Office so far has failed to find employment for them because reconversion of factories is still in the initial stage. At present some 8,000 to 10,000 laborers are being employed daily in stevedoring work for the occupation forces, the report revealed.

Compared with the large number of jobless people, the labor mobilization offices in the prefecture up to Wednesday have succeeded in securing employment for 2,424 people.

Airfields as Farms

With permission granted by the Allied Headquarters for the conversion of airfields into farms, the Saseho Naval Station notified the Kyushu Government General on October 15 that the following places will be made into farmland: Fukuoka, Izumi, Hitoyoshi, Daiichi Kokubun, Daini Kokubun, Shibushi, Iwakawa and Itsushima.

War Supplies Slated To Be Given to People

Government Takes Measures To Assure Just and Fair Distribution

From among the war supplies now being collected by prefectural governments, those which are necessary for the rehabilitation of the people's livelihood are to be distributed among the public from the end of this month, reports the Asahi.

In distributing these materials, priority is to be given to air raid victims, those who have just returned from overseas and war-bereaved families in observance of the order issued by the Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Forces. To assure a just and impartial distribution, the Home Ministry has isued special instructions to prefectural governments. At the same time, the public is requested to keep strict watch to assure a just and fair distribution.

Except those materials which require a control system for distribution including staple foodstuffs, clothing, transportation materials, communications apparatuses, engineering materials, medicine, sanitation material, metal, lumber, and so forth, speedy distribution will be conducted under the guidance of prefectural governments.

Some foodstuffs including rice, wheat, cereals, flour and dried biscuits have been handed over to the foodstuff corporations on the spot where they were collected, through the joint supervision of the American Forces, Japanese authorities concerned and prefectural governments. Already the distribution of foodstuffs is under way in some places.

Up to the present, not much foodstuffs and clothing have been given out, but considerable quantities of medicine and sanitation and communication materials have been distributed for civilian use.

LITERATI ORGAN PLANNED

Preparatory Committee Names Kan Kikuchi as President

A new Japan Literati Association is to be organized and a preparatory committee met at the Bungei Shunju Sha building on Thursday with the following members attending: Kan Kikuchi, Kazuro Hirotsu, Naoya Shiga, Ton Satomi, Jiro Sekiguchi, Yoshio Toyoshima, Hakucho Masamune, Koji Uno, Itaru Nii, Mosaku Sasaki, Tetsutaro Kawakami, Juji Nakano, Miss Ineko Kubokawa and Mrs. Yuriko Miyamoto.

Kan Kikuchi was elected president of the new association which will engage in literary activity. It will also devote special efforts to matters pertaining to royalties and taxes on manuscripts, reports the Mainichi.

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Help Wanted

STENO-TYPISTS (girls), interpreters, young men or girl with good knowledge of English. Reasonable pay. Apply with personal history for interview 10 a.m.-noon. Apply Raw Silk Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, c/o Katakura Bldg., 3-chome, Kyobashi.

STENOGRAPHER and typists wanted by large industrial firm in Tokyo. High salary offered. Apply Box 34, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STENOGRAPHERS and also typists, men or girls with good knowledge of English, wanted immediately. Please apply with personal history. Interview: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Apply Koeki Eidan Somubu, No. 2, Muro-machi 3-chome, Nihonbashi.

WANTED cook-amah to work with amah in diplomat's household in Tokyo. Apply Box 66, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

EXPERIENCED man-cook, 43 years old, understands English a little. Good references. Daughter, 19 years old as amah and son 21 years old as houseboy. Can work together or cook alone. Apply Box 81, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FRENCH speaking elderly foreign lady with excellent reference, seeks position in a family as governess. Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG Japanese gentleman, graduated from St. Paul's College, Tokyo, with 18 years' experience as clerk in American newspaper company in Tokyo, wishes to offer his services as interpreter, secretary or typist in Allied Forces office between 4:30 p.m. and 8 p.m. Has good references. Apply Box 30, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

WANTED small-type radio or American wrist-watch, in exchange for high-class Kamera Lica D II type. Apply Box 78, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent or Buy

FOREIGN-STYLE house with modern conveniences in Tokyo or vicinity within about one hour train ride from capital. Send full particulars to Box 77, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

AMERICAN officers of G.H.Q. want half foreign style home for the use of club in Tokyo suburb. Apply Box 83, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MARRIED foreign couple want furnished rooms or small foreign-style or Japanese house near Tokyo center. Part of rent in exchange for food. Apply to Box 80, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED house, or half a house, or flat in Omori, Tokyo, Yokohama or suburbs. Pay good price. Apply Mr. K. Chiba, Omori Magome Higashi 3-chome, 806.

WANTS Japanese or foreign, furnished or unfurnished room, apartment or house to rent or to buy. Apply Box 62, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent

IN Hachioji: Japanese family of three wishes to let two Japanese-style rooms to officers of Allied Forces. Breakfast will be prepared if desired. Apply Mr. Yoshio Hashimoto, 230, Nakano-cho, Higashi 1-chome, Hachioji-shi.

For Sale

CAMERA Zeiss Ikon, semi netter F [illegible], very good condition, for immediate sale. Apply Box 84, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

KAWAI'S small size, upright piano, with 67 keys. Good condition. Apply Box 37, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

KIMONO and haori coat of gay colors with embroidery. Obi (sash) of heavy silk with gold embroidery. Apply Box 72, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MAHOGANY dinner table, chairs, couch, four armchairs, complete foreign bed, desk, stoves, offered highest bidder. Apply personally Itari Bunka Kaikan, Kojimachi Sanbancho, weekdays, 8-10 a.m. and 5-7 p.m.

ONE Junker and Ruh stove, modern shape, two rentan stoves, one set garden chairs and table, one clothes press in Tokyo, two Karuizawa stoves in Karuizawa. Apply Box 73, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RUBBERIZED raincoat, brand new, color grey, for immediate sale. Apply Box 36, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

COAL stoves, large number, wanted immediately. Will pay good price. Apply Box-24, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo.

NEW or used standard typewriter (Underwood or Remington) immediately. Apply Box 85, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

NEW or used standard typewriter (Underwood, Remington) immediately. Also rolling iron. Willing to pay a reasonable price. Apply Box 271, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SACKCOAT, raincoat, topcoat and shirts for a gentleman of 168cm. height. Will pay good price. Apply Box 82, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter. Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted. Apply Box 214, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITER ribbon, large quantity wanted immediately, will pay good price. Apply Box 79, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

General

M. OGAWA, optometrist. Eyes tested and glasses fitted. English spoken. Office hour: 9 a.m.—3 p.m. Room 321, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., Phone (23) [illegible].

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JINTARO WAKAMATSU

TOKYO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1945

For a More Polished Technique

The intelligent advocates of democracy in Japan have good reason to feel an uneasy concern about the progress of educating the masses for democracy. After having been steeped for years in militaristic and totalitarian propaganda, the masses of the Japanese people cannot be expected to slough off all their old ideas overnight. Disillusioned as most of them are with their former leaders and receptive as most of them are to the new appeal of democracy, the masses are naturally swayed by certain old patterns of thought to which they are still unconsciously bound. The problem is to wean these people from these old ideas and to implant the sounder and more truthful ideas of democracy. The problem is essentially one of technique, but it cannot be said that the technique at present being used by the advocates of democracy is any too skilful.

Having been fooled by the wartime propaganda, the people of Japan are now wary of everything they see and hear. How can they be sure that all this new information about the evils of their past leaders and the glories of democracy is not just some more propaganda? The mistakes of their military leaders is obvious enough, for they lost the war. But as to the inherently evil nature of the old totalitarian political philosophy, isn't that just about what the papers and the radio used to say about the democratic philosophy until just a few weeks ago?

It should be obvious that this natural doubt cannot be removed by simply shouting it down. It can only be removed by patiently leading the people to think and observe for themselves. But this is a process which cannot be done too suddenly. It must be done by easy persuasion, in words and modes of expression already familiar to the people, by writers and speakers who know how to use the jargon of the people and understand the quirks of their mentality. Most of all, the information must be presented so as to appear as something welling up from the perception and comprehension of the Japanese people themselves, not as something forced upon the Japanese from the outside in a high pressure publicity campaign.

Unfortunately, however, the Japanese proponents of democracy are repeating all the mistakes which characterized the laughable official Japanese overseas propapanda during the war. Inability to ingratiate oneself subtly into the confidence of the listener or reader, the tendency to exaggerate and to paint the picture too boldly, the love of too many over-colorful adjectives, the expression of too violent an emotional bias—in other words, the amateurish fault of laying it on too thick—are faults which have always been characteristic of Japanese propaganda, and the same faults are unfortunately being repeated in the otherwise laudable press and radio campaign now being conducted to educate the Japanese public of the errors of their past. Japanese wartime propaganda used to tell the Americans what blackguards they were, but such a line obviously did not convert a single American to a love for Japan. The present practice of telling the Japanese public point-blank what fools they were for trusting the militarists, however true the accusation may be, and of abruptly heaping condemnation on all their old idols, however false those idols may have been, is not going to convert the Japanese public to a love for democracy. A little more subtlety and blarney is necessary.

But some of the recent radio commentaries sound as if they had been translated verbatim from an American script. The enlightened American public may take such views as a matter of course, but the bewildered Japanese public is not yet ready to take it all in at one gulp. The Japanese need to be trained to take it all, but it must be given at first in smaller and more diluted doses and only gradually increased to full strength if the patient is to be prevented from throwing it up. The thought pattern and the phraseology of some of these commentaries, moreover, do not have the flavor of being truly Japanese. No wonder some of the listeners have been known to snap off their radios in disgust, saying that it is nothing but foreign propaganda. Some Japanese commentators, apparently thinking that it is smart to copy foreign ways or perhaps thinking it wise to flatter the Americans by copying their manners, are going too far and are alienating their listeners.

At the same time, going to the other extreme, some of the official notices and releases from the Allied Headquarters are being published and announced in bald translation without sufficient explanatory background material in an easy popular style. Here is a field which clever Japanese commentators can liven up with some color. There are thus the two extremes of the too cold and impersonally objective and restrained official announcements and the too powerful and opinionated commentaries with not enough gently persuasive and flatteringly attractive explanatory background material in between.

All this is unfortunate, for the Japanese public need to be educated to democracy and need to be told the whole and unvarnished truth. The question is simply one of technique, of doing it most convincingly and most effectively. In their seriousness of purpose and in their crusading zeal, however, the more advanced Japanese advocates of democracy seem to be forcing their good medicine down the throats of the startled Japanese public with about as much lack of finesse as the advocates of totalitarianism used to cram down their bad medicine into their stupefied victims. The average Japanese is more than receptive to democracy; he is more than anxious to learn. But his system is not yet strong enough to take too strong a dose at one time. The intelligent well-wishers of democracy in Japan hope that the Japanese publicists of democratic inclinations will be able to develop a more polished technique.

PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, October 19

JAPANESE IN MANCHURIA AND NORTH KOREA

ASAHI—In spite of the fact that two months have elapsed since the termination of the war, almost nothing has been heard of the Japanese residents and forces in Manchuria and North Korea, though the situation facing those in China, the Southern Regions and South Korea has been clarified to some extent. We are profoundly concerned over this fact.

Information concerning their welfare comes in fragments and we feel relieved at one time and uneasy at another. But we cannot fully depend upon these fragrents of information reporting on a very sectional situation or emanating from indirect sources.

In view of the fact that the Japanese forces in Manchuria and Korea suddenly collapsed, an unusual situation prevailed there. The fact that many scores of thousands of our residents in these areas should have been bottled up somewhere for as long as two months is strange. We wonder if our authorities concerned have been making full efforts in this direction.

Needless to say, we have little doubt as to the discipline of the Soviet forces which advanced into these areas. The fact that the Soviet troops, which marched into the city of Berlin, behaved themselves under a very orderly discipline and thereby won the respect of the Germans, still remains impressively in our memory.

However, under what situation were our residents there placed in the period from the Soviet participation in the war to our proposal for truce? Disasters caused by mobs were reported in many places. Of what nature were these disasters? And under what conditions are the Japanese residents living at present? These are all matters of our concern, and we should like to know the true situation as quickly as possible, thereby to form proper countermeasures.

Perhaps the Government authorities have been trying to collect accurate information. To our great regret, however, we have not received any authoritative report.

It is remembered that some time ago Mr. Toshio Shimada, Speaker of the House of Representatives, paying a visit to General Douglas MacArthur representating some members of the Diet, requested the General to obtain information about the true situation prevailing in Manchuria and Korea. This is a manifestation of the people's serious concern over this question. We consider that the Government authorities should publicize the results of their investigations accurately and in detail at an early date.

Under the prevailing situation, of course, they are handicapped by very difficult conditions in collecting necessary information. But it is considered absolutely unlikely that the situation is too difficult for them to look into.

Now the cold season is approaching steadily in Manchuria and North Korea. We cannot but be concerned seriously about the welfare of our brethren in these regions. We wholeheartedly wish that the authorities concerned would take necessary measures.

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN CHINA SINCE WAR'S END IS EXPLAINED

Gigantic Problems Confront Republic in Industrial and Financial Fields—Huge Companies Turned Over

(By A MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT)

The economic situation in China has nearly recovered from the shock caused by the sudden termination of the war, and the problem of reconstruction is now being tackled by the Chinese authorities.

With the cessation of hostilities, Chinese business circles began to dump their stocks, which fact caused a sensational fall in the commodity market. The confusion, however, proved only temporary. Now the return to the Chinese authorities of the rights and interests held by the Japanese is proceeding without any serious hitch, while the Chinese authorities themselves are starting redoubled effort for currency stabilization through the liquidation or redemption of heterogeneous currencies.

The Japanese business circles in China, in spite of the tremendous shock they received, are doing their best to meet the altered situation. The stoppage of the enterprises connected with the Japanese army, the return of enemy properties, and the evacuation of the Japanese nationals to urban centers—all these problems have had to be met to the best of their power. The Japanese companies and factories disposed of their stocks to get emergency funds, many of them making advance payments of three months' salaries to their employees. The factories have stopped war production, but their conversion into peace-time establishments has scarcely begun.

As for the tramway, bus, railway, electricity, water, gas, and similar services, the Chinese authorities instructed the North China and Central China Development Corporations, who are holding companies, to maintain these services until their transfer to the Chinese Government. Such being the case, the inhabitants in urban centers are experiencing no inconvenience in their daily life.

On the termination of the war, the Chinese employees belonging to certain establishments of the Central China Development Corporation resorted to sabotage, demanding excessive sums for retirement, while the Chunnan Colliery was temporarily occupied by the Chinese Fourth Army. Apart from such occurrences, there have been no "incidents."

The Central China Reserve Bank, which was continuing its business, was closed on September 14 by order of the Chinese Government, while the liquidation of Japanese financial institutions is making progress. Regarding the loans from the Central China Reserve Bank to the Yokohama Specie Bank and other Japanese institutions, totalling altogether 600,000,000,000 yuan, the settlement of accounts is now being accelerated.

Japanese National

The Japanese nationals in China number roughly 400,000. Those living in the interior have been brought down to urban centers. Of the 26,000 Japanese in the Kalgan district, 25,000 have been evacuated to Tientsin, and 1,000 to Peking, while those residing in the interior of North China have been withdrawn to Peking, Tientsin, Chinan, Tsingtao, etc. In Central China, 20,000 Japanese have been evacuated from various centers on the Yangtze to Nanking or Shanghai, while, in South China, Canton, Amoy, and Swatow have been selected as the centers for the Japanese evacuees.

In the centers, where the Japanese are collected, the work of guidance, and particularly the distribution of necessaries, are being undertaken by the autonomous societies organized by the Japanese themselves. The termination of the war has deprived many Japanese of their means of livelihood, for they were connected directly or indirectly with the Japanese army. For such Japanese there is no alternative but repatriation. Those remaining behind will make up their mind one way or other, when the Chinese attitude regarding their rights of residence, business, and similar matters becomes clarified.

As a Central News dispatch from Chungking stated, General Ho Ying-chin ordered General Yasuji Okamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in China, to return allied property now in the Japanese or utilized by the Japanese. The property covered by the order includes the assets belonging to the North China and Central China Development Corporations and their subsidiaries as well as that part of the British and American property which had not yet been transferred to China. There were still many enterprises in the form of Sino-Japanese undertakings.

The North China Development Corporation was founded in Novber, 1938, to undertake railway, electricity, and similar services, in addition to the exploitation of coal, iron, alumina, salt, and cotton resources. In 1943, the Corporation extended its operations to iron and aluminum manufacture, chemical industry, etc. The subsidiary concerns under the Corporation kept increasing, until the number reached some fifty before the termination of the war. The capital of the Corporation was first ¥350,000,000, which was later increased to ¥443,000,000. The investments in subsidiary concerns totalled ¥15,149,000,000 at the end of March, 1945.

Central China Develop. Corp.

The Central China Development Corporation was established almost simultaneously with the organization of the North China Development Corporation, with the object of Central China economy. The principal enterprises of the Central China economy. The principal enterprises of the Central China Development Corporation consisted first communications, electricity and gas services, mining, fishing industry, and town planning, to which silk and salt industries were added later. After the entry of the Nanking Government into the war, the Corporation carried out an extensive readjustment of its undertakings, in accordance with the new China policy of the Japanese Government. Many subsidiary businesses were thus transferred to the Nanking Government or reorganized by the introduction of Chinese capital and personnel. A large part of the British and American property taken over after the outbreak of the war was placed at the disposal of the Corporation as a contribution of the Japanese and Nanking Governments. The initial capital of the Corporation was ¥100,000,000 which was increased to ¥148,000,000 in June, 1944. The subsidiary concerns numbered 14, the investments in them totalling ¥5,732,000,000 at the end of March, 1945. These assets, which are being handed over to the Chinese authorities, will form an important basis for the rehabilitation of Central China economy.

The demand for the transfer of the concerns and enterprises, including the "enemy" property, was only to be expected after the defeat of Japan in the war. But what is to be the position of the Japanese spinning industry in China? The cotton business built up by the Japanese industrialists in China forms an extremely important part of the Japanese investments in China, occupying a predominant position in the spinning circles in China. According to a London dispatch, Wang Shih-chieh, Chinese Foreign Minister, who attended the Foreign Minister's Conference in London, declared on September 21 that the Japanese industrial property and equipment in Manchuria and China would be seized as war repatriation. The Chinese demands on Japan, it is said, also include the transfer of the Japanese spinning establishments in China. Japanese assistance in management and technique, however, may still be necessary, in view of the new responsibilities to be undertaken by the Chinese businessmen. The spinning industry in Japanese hands will form an important resource for war reparation. These points will be given full weight when the disposal of the Japanese spinning business in China comes on the tapis, in accordance with the Potsdam Declaration.

Currency Stabilization

The commodity prices in China, which had been constantly rising, made a big fall on the termination of the war. Many speculators went bankrupt on account of the tremendous change in the situation. As already mentioned, the Japanese firms and factories sold their stocks to obtain emergency funds, while the speculators did the same to curtail their losses. The military needs ceased, and the restrictions on the circulation of goods were removed. All these factors combined to cause the remarkable fall in prices.

In the Shanghai market, gold bars, which were quoted at 135,000,000 yuan per standard weight on August 10, fell to 20,000,000 yuan on August 22, a week after the termination of the war, though have since recovered to a certain extent. The cotton yarn and cloth also made a large fall, but food-stuffs registered no great change.

On the termination of the war, the Central China Reserve notes fell to 1,000 yuan against 1 Chungking yuan, but a statement issued by the reserve bank on its assets and liabilities had a reassuring effect on the Central China notes. On August 15, these notes in circulation aggregated 1,949,000,000,000 yuan against assets of 270,000 ounces of gold, foreign currencies and bonds, valued very much above the liabilities. Consequently, the Central China notes made a significant recovery.

On September 7, the Chinese army headquarters at Nanking announced the exchange rate between the Chungking and Central China notes. By this announcement the rate was fixed at 1 Chungking yuan against 200 Central China yuans. The liquidation of the yen-linked notes, a later dispatch said, is to be completed by the end of March, 1946, at the rate mentioned above.

The dollar exchange registered the appreciation of the Chungking legal tender notes. The official rate before the termination of the war was 1 American dollar against 480 Chungking yuan. In extra-legal transactions, one dollar fetched 3,600 Chungking yuan, but in this respect also, the Chungking notes have continued recovery. The prices in terms of the Chungking notes have fallen to the corresponding extent.

Yen-linked Currencies

In the regions evacuated by the Japanese troops, yen-linked currencies are circulating in enormous quantities. According to the latest figures of the Central China notes in circulation totaled 1,949,000,000,000 yuan; the North China notes 83,500,000,000 yuan; the Mengchiang notes 2,000,000,000 yuan; the Manchoukuo notes 8,157,000,000 yuan; the Taiwan notes 1,207,000,000 yen. In addition the Chungking legal tender notes in circulation reached the level of 200,000,000,000 yuan. These figures indicate the formidable proportions of the postwar currency problem, and the Chinese Government will continue the effort for stabilization until a standard currency with a regular international standing is adopted. The measures so far announced by the Chinese Government are roughly as follows:

1) Yen-linked currencies in China to be withdrawn from circulation as enough quantities of Chungking legal tender notes are supplied to the respective regions.

2) Japan to indemnify the Chinese authorities for the yen-linked notes withdrawn from circulation.

3) 1,000 yuan to be the maximum limit for the use of yen-linked notes.

4) Prohibition of such notes in the payment of taxes.

5) Effort to be continued to stabilize the Chungking notes.

6) Steps to be taken to issue new notes known as Soong notes.

7) Restoration of the Hongkong dollar.

8) Compulsory registration of the bonds issued by the former Nanking authorities at the four Government banks.

Only Lawful Note

The liquidation of the yen-linked notes is proceeding, and when the work is completed, the Chungking notes will become the only lawful notes in China. In this connection, the Finance Department of China, Chungking dispatches stated, is framing a comprehensive scheme, in accordance with which the liquidation of the yen-linked notes is to be completed.

The amount of the Chungking legal tender notes in circulation reached the level of 200,000,000,000 yuan, as has already been mentioned, and the value of the notes was steadily declining, until the termination of the war. The recent recovery of the Chungking notes has been considerable, but sustained effort is required to stabilize their value. Hitherto, the Chungking authorities have sold gold in order to maintain the value of the notes. The sale of gold, however, cannot be indefinitely continued. Moreover, as the Chinese authorities withdraw the yen-linked currencies, a proportionate increase in the amount of the Chungking notes must be expected, so positive steps will have to be taken for the stabilization of their value. The liquidation of the legal tender notes themselves will probably be effected through the issue of a new currency, though nothing definite has been announced in this connection.

Soong Notes

In regard to this question, the Supreme Defense Council of China, Chungking dispatches said, is considering the issue of a new currency to replace the present notes. According to the same dispatches, the new notes will be known as Soong notes, 4 yuan of which will be exchangeable for one American dollar. Nothing definite has been disclosed, but it may be surmised that the Chinese authorities are considering the issue of a standard currency, in order to facilitate the stabilization and reform of the Chinese currency. It may be added in this connection that the Central China Reserve notes are more than covered by the assets of the bank, the assets of which are altogether valued, as has been noticed, far above 2 trillions, the rough amount of the notes issued by the bank.

Wants Duke Back Home

Domei

LONDON, October 17.—An editorial in the newspaper Daily Record said that the Duke of Windsor should be allowed to return permanently to England and should be given "needful work," according to an INS report on October 13.

Hoffman Made U.S. Senator

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 17.—James W. Hoffman, Democrat, of Columbus, Ohio, has succeeded Supreme Court Justice Harold Burton as United States Senator from Ohio.

RADICAL EDUCATIONAL REFORM ON DEMOCRATIC LINES IS URGED

Freedom to Seek the Truth and Promotion of Scientific Knowledge Said Vital

By MITSUAKI KAKEHI

As all political observers agree, one of the most important tasks the Shidehara Cabinet must undertake is to carry out radical reforms in the educational policy and system. The general backwardness of the people in scientific knowledge, is admitted by all. And when we begin to look at the future of regenerated Japan among the nations of the world, we must feel all the more keenly the same weakness in shaping national destiny . . .

The promotion of scientific knowledge and reforms in education along that line, therefore, have become a matter of vital national concern. No intelligent man disagrees to this view of the importance and urgency of educational reforms. The question will be raised, however, as to what kind of scientific education the Government intends to promote in the program of the proposed reforms.

On this matter, the new Prime Minister, Baron Shidehara, is more specific in the enunciation of the new policy. The aim of the new educational system, according to him, is "to develop fully the personality of the individual and thereby to enable every individual to serve society and the State. "To that end," he declares, "the Government will redouble its efforts to promote human and physical sciences."

Though there remains some vestige of the old bureaucratic way of thinking, the statement certainly points to the right direction. The problem lies, however, in the carrying out of those reforms. If the first requisite to the democratic system of education, which is the objective of our reforms, consists in "free thinking and investigation" under "no authority but that of the truth," as has been generally believed to be in advanced democratic countries, how can it be in accord with the existing system of government control of schools, particularly of institutions for higher education? And if "a free Church and a free school" are cornerstones of an ideal structure of democracy, is it not the immediate task of the Education Ministry to take steps for readjusting its elaborate system of controlling and supervising higher education to the basic requirements of those established principles?

Simply to eliminate militaristic elements from schools is not sufficient for democratic education; there must be positive, constructive efforts to liberate schools from all of such restrictive and controlling measures as will hinder them to freely seek truth. Such measures, needless to add, are totally against the primary faith of democratic education—faith in the power of truth to prevail in free thinking and discussion.

All sensible people, knowing as they do the vast, complex governmental machinery of controlling education, which took nearly half a century to build up, do not underestimate the difficulties encountered by the educational authorities in taking the readjusting steps immediately. Meanwhile, they are in sympathetic expectation of the authorities' early action of completing reorientation of the basic policy and of their unqualified enunciation therefore. Most pernicious is an equivocal statement with reservations, admitting of interpretations which might counteract the effects of the reforms.

The promotion of human and physical sciences which forms a major item in Baron Shidehara's new educational policy, also, is fraught with complications which might develop into serious cases. The promotion of sciences, whether it relates to physical or human sciences, presupposes the promotion of the scientific spirit. If "science is but the most accurate information available about the world in which we live and the nature of ourselves and our fellow-men, and if "the scientific spirit is the passion to understand" and "the spirit of devotion to the truth," as an American scientist illuminatingly defines, there is no phase of human life which can escape the scrutiny of the former and which can be excluded from being an object of the latter.

Are the authorities prepared to face the results arising from the promotion of science and the scientific spirit as defined above? Are they ready, for instance, to face the problems to be created by a free study of the nation's history? By such study all the myths which have functioned as sources of inspiration to the ultra-nationalists and militarists will be exploded. And that is not all. The scientific spirit, which is the passion to understand and the devotion to the truth, will travel to the ends of the earth in quest of the truth about the genesis of our people; it will not be satisfied with any dogmatic interpretation thereof. Many such complications will be developed, which are serious enough to the bureaucratic mind.

If the authorities concerned undertake educational reforms unprepared for these developments, they will be treading in the footsteps of the military who started war totally unprepared scientifically and morally against the nations most advanced in scientific knowledge. What is wanted on the part of the educational authorities is to be scientific themselves in planning for and carrying out the reforms. Half-way measures in all governmental steps for reforms and improvements have been responsible, to a large extent, for the sorry plight in which the people have now found themselves.

The complete reorientation of educational policy calls inevitably for the cessation of all the controlling functions of the Education Ministry, excepting for its certain supervisory functions, which is in reality the natural corollary of the acceptance of the Potsdam terms. Will it not, it may be asked, deprive the Ministry of its major functions as a government agency? But the question is, what are the chief functions of the government agency in democracy. To be sure, service instead of control should be its primary function. Converted into a public servant a government agency can find a sufficient amount of useful work for a new Japan. In point of fact, to promote the idea of service among the people and to be the clearing-house of all educational enterprises will be a worthy task for any public institution.

There are many educational problems to be studied and solved on a broad viewpoint of national interests rather than on a limited viewpoint of local and private interests. Nor are there lacking even in a democratic country educational enterprises to be planned nationally and to be undertaken by mobilizing national resources. All this certainly forms a stupendous task for the Education Ministry of regenerated Japan. The reorganization of the Ministry recently announced is a good move in the right direction. But it is not a groundless fear that it might end in half measures unscientifically executed.

JAPANESE POEMS

By T. S.

I

Asagao ni
Tsurube torarete
Morai midzu.

Literally translated:

By the morning-glory
The well-bucket captured,
Gift-water (or water begged).

The idea behind this poem is that of a girl who goes to fetch water and who being so impressed by the beautiful morning glories at the well, forgets her task and wanders about until she suddenly remembers what she has to do.

The author of this morning-glory haiku was a woman of Kaga, called Chiyo (1703-1775). As the prosaic critic notes, it may be an unnecessary procedure for the poetess to go elsewhere for water upon seeing the morning glory entwined about the bucket. To the prosaic everything may look prosaic. But from Chiyo's point of view the flower must have been the embodiment of beauty as she looked at it early in the morning upon coming out to draw water from the nearby well. Another poetess of the Heian period refers to the summer morning as one of the most refreshing moments of the year in Japan, and so it really is, and what still more enlivens the atmosphere of the early summer morning is the blooming presence of the morning-glory, whose magnificence most fittingly lasts for just one morning. Therefore, to see the morning glory in the early morning is to see Beauty herself, the first work of creation as it comes from the hands of God—so fresh, so enrapturing, yet so holy and unapproachable and full of mystery. How could the poetess touch it and remove it merely for practical reasons connected with her earthly existence? Another poem on the morning-glory reads:

The pine-tree lives for a thousand years,
The morning-glory but for a single day;
Yet both have fulfilled their destiny.

Duration in fact has nothing to do with beauty. Beauty is the spirit of Zen and is an inherent concern of the poet.

The unconscious is a store-house of values; everything of value already created or yet to be created is stored here; it takes an artist—and everyone of us is an artist of one kind or another—to dive into the deeps and bring out a pearl of his own finding. When Chiyo saw the morning-glory, something in her told her that it stood there in a glory not of this world, but directly springing from the source of all value. Of course she had seen the morning-glory every summer all her life, but until then she had failed to perceive its heavenly beauty, she was then so struck with it that she forgot the very purpose of her being there; as I imagine she must have been standing for some time all wrapped up with an unearthly vision unexpectedly revealed to her. She was altogether beside herself. But when she came back to her everyday plane of consciousness, she found herself with a pail in her hand, and then remembering what she was about went to her neighbor.

(To Be Continued)